## Deceit Discovered and Malice Manifested

## In L. KEY'S late Paper from READING the third of the fourth Month 1897. By THOMAS ELWOOD

Eing lately in London, I there saw a Paper, Subscribed by B. Coal, and recommended to the Press by C. Harris, proposing Expedients for a true Reconciliation among the Peorle of God called Quakers. At the reading whereof considering with my self the manifild Reproaches that have been cast upon Friends in Print, by divers of that Party that have opposed Friends, whereby Friends have been publickly traduced and defamed, being represented to the World as Apostates and Innovators, Idolaters, setters up of Images and Idols, Introducers of Pepery, and but one step from it, with more of like kind, in bitter-Terms express, it seemed strange to me that the Authors of that Paper (if they were in earness in what they proposed a sould offer the that the Authors of that Paper (if they were in earnest in what they proposed) should offer Expedients for a Reconciliation, before they had given Friends and the World fatisfaction that they are now sensible we are not what they (or some of their Party) have misrepresented us to be; which their seeming to desire a Reconciliation with us implies, & which we may charitably hope from among them fincerely intend: for they would render themselves guilty of gross Hypotrifie indeed, in deliving to be reconciled to us, if they yet believe us to be such. It had been fit therefore that before other Expedients for Reconciliation had been offered by such who had falsy accused Friends, and exposed our holy Pre session to the Contempt of the prophane, they fally accused Friends, and exposed our holy Prefession to the Contempt of the prophane, they should have acknowledged their Evil in having so done, and given Proof of their Repentance thereof, that by, first clearing us from those sales Accusations, they might have declared us to be such, as men pretending to Truth and Godlines, might fairly be reconciled to; and might thereby have given us some ground to hope, that as the sincerity of their Repentance should manifest it self, by an honest and hearty Confession and software their former Works of Envy, Strife, Bitterness, Railing, False-accusing, Division and Separation, we should see them return in the Peaceable Spirit of Truth, in which we could with gladness receive them, and in which only we can be truly reconciled to them.

When I returned home. I there sound a Letter directed to me from I. Manager them.

When I returned home, I there found a Letter directed to me from L. Her of Reading, With a Printed freet inclosed therein. Terms and Tendency fo contrary to the before mentioned Paper figured by B. C. and C. H. (That proposing Expedients for Peace, and Reconciliation: This Paper figned by B. S. and C. H. (I but proposing Expedients for Peace, and Reconciliation: This renewing the Difference, and stirring up Contention a fresh) that I could not but wonder at it; and the rather because I had understood that L. Key (if he himself did not bring up that Paper of B. Coals to be printed) was very active and bufy in spreading it after it was Printed, which shewed he was privy and consenting thereunto. Comparing the Dates of these two Papers together, I found them both dated from Reading, one of them on the 3d, the other on the 4th of the 4th Month 1693. not one day between. And so Contrary are the Terms and tendencies of them, one to the other, that hardly any thing can be more. For in the Proposals for Reconsiderion gether, I found them both dated from Reading, one of them on the 3d. the other on the 4th. of the 4th Month 1693. not one day between. And so Contrary are the Terms and tendencies of them, one to the other, that hardly any thing can be more. For in the Proposals for Reconciliation, they say, Let all Whisperings, Backbitings, Wrath and Envy be watched against and denied: Yet the other Paper, Signed by L. Key, is made up mostly of Back bitings, Wrath and Envy. In their Paper for Reconciliation they say, All things relating to former Difference, let it be build in Oblivian on all hands: Yet in the other Paper, Signed by L. Key, the Reader is bid See the Mimorial for the present Generation, and also for that which is to come; It gives (says he) an account of the Difference that hath happened among the People called Quakers in those parts; Also see the Revival that was published from Reading in 1692. it giving an Account how the Difference was brought in there. (This Paper which he calls the Revival, was a single Sheet Signed by L. Key himself (I. R. and C. H. Signing some part of it) in which about half a Score of their Contentious, and abusive Pamphlets are named, and recommended to the Reader's view.) Thus while in one Paper Reconciliation is proposed, and that not only former Differences, but all things relating thereume, should be buried in Oblivion (that is, be utterly forgotten, never to be mentioned or remembred any more:) in the other Paper (left the Difference should dye, or be forgotten); the Titles of those former Printed Papers (wherein, he says, an Account is given of the Difference, and how it was brought in here and there) are reprinted, and the Reader referr'd a fresh to them, for surface, that it might not be forgotten wither in this Age or the next, and therefore was called a secundary to be injended for a lasting Monument of the Difference, to continue it in Remembrance, that it might not be forgotten wither in this Age or the next, and therefore was called a secundary to be injended for a lastin rence, and recommend them anew to his Reader at the fame time that he is spreading the Expedient for Reconciliation, in which all things relating to former Differences are proposed to be buried in Oblivion on all hands? I would not charge this double-Dealing upon the whole Party nor upon any of that Party that are not guilty thereof; but upon such only as take it upon themselves by spreading or owning both those Papers, as some I know have done, particularly J. Raunce, who hath sent them abroad together, thereby concerning himself alike in the one as in the other. But I recommend it to the Consideration of all of that Party, who would be accounted sincere and honest, how little it makes for their Reputation to hold Community with such, and how much it concerns them to clear themselves from owning L. Key, and those that abet him, herein, who by this deceifful Dealing have manifested themselves to be like those waters of Iniquity, whom the Psalmist mentions, (Psal. 28.3.) which speak peace to their Neighbours that mischief is in their Hearts. Having premised this, I shall now take notice of some particular passages in L. Key's Paper.

passages in L. Key's Paper.

First, I observe the Account I for acriy gave of that Seand alous Marriage (of the Woman that lay with her Father) promoted and highly contended for hy J. R. and C. H. and carried on against the mind of Friends, hath stuck so fast on them ever since, that they have not been able to clear themselves of it, though they have laboured at it with all their might, and used many tricks to do it. First they gave out that I writ the Certificate, insinuating the copy that I owned that Marriage as well as they. But I having cleared that point in my Answer to L. Key's former Paper, and thereby laid their Deceir more open, their Agent L. Key in his last She. t. hath published a Paper Subscribed by the Woman her self, which he introduces thus, viz. [And a Paper is made publick, that was less by the Woman that he hash so much revised, and so not in her got Answer for her self I Who, thus should read these Words, and knew not the Business before hand, but would conclude the Woman at the time of her death, had less this Paper behind her to clear her self of that Report? Whereas in plain Truth, the Paper there mentioned, was by the Woman her self, delivered to the Monthly Meeting (before she Married) under pretence (not of Clearing, but) of Condemning her self for what she had done; and is the very same Paper I formerly mentioned in my Book called The Account from Wickham examined, &c. p. 4. The Original of which Paper as delivered by the Woman, I have in my keeping, writen (if I do not mistake the Hand) in C. Harris his own hand Writing, by whom it was then understood to be drawn up for her, and was so savourably Worded, that it seemed rather to palliat and excuse her Offence, than condemn it. Yet that Paper her and the second to be drawn up for her, and demn it. Yet that Paper her and the second to be drawn up for her, and demn it. Yet that Paper her and the second to be drawn up for her, and the second to be drawn up for her, and the second to be drawn up for her, and the second to be drawn up for was fo favourably Worded, that it seemed rather to palliat and excuse her Offence, than condemn it. Yet that Paper, as L. Key hath now Printed it (though C. H. did what he could to mince the Matter in savour of that bad Woman) plainly proves whet I have written of her, acknowledging that it was reported the did Longe with (which is a fulle Expression than to lye with, implying a consistent of the course of lying with) her Father, which, as to Matter Jye with, implying a continued use or course of lying with ) her Father, which, as to Matter of Fact, she doth not deny, but alledges it was with no evil intent, &c. And though her Advocate C. H. in drawing up that Paper for her, to extenuate her Fault, did put in the Word [sometimes] and [in the time of his aged meakness, and when he was sick unto death] yet it is known the Report was not so: but her lying with her Father was spoken of by her Neighbours of the world with Abhorronce, and charged whom here as a Seard of the Religion. And those Grave Women Friends with Abhorrence, and charged upon her as a Scardal to Religion. And those Grave Women Friends whom at the Request of the Mens Meeting, the Womans Meeting sentence as they could that quire into that Buliness, made report to the mens Meeting, in as modeliterms as they coul, that

quire into that Business, made report to the mens Meeting, in as modest terms as they could, that they found she had behaved but self very immodestly in her Carriage towards her Father. So that the more these men stirr in this soul Matter, the worse they make both it and themselves to small.

Another shift they have invented to excuse their altering the Certificate, and bringing that Marriage among Friends, is, That it was then a time of Persecution, and the People that owned the House mere not willing a Meeting should be there. This L. Key says he has been told, & this J. Rannee hath witten to me and others: But this so far as I can find is another deceiful Artistee of theirs, quite void ten to me and others: But this so far as I can find is another deceiful Artistee of theirs, quite void ten to me and others of the sufferings of Friends in this County, & do not find there searched also the general Record of the Sufferings of Friends in this County, & do not find there was any suffering upon Friends in these Parts, for Meetings either then, or a considerable time before was any suffering upon Friends in these Parts, for Meetings either then, or a considerable time before was any suffering upon Friends in these Parts, for Meetings either then, or a considerable time before was any suffering upon Friends in these Parts, for Meetings either then, or a considerable time before was any suffering upon Friends in these Parts, for Meetings either then, or a considerable time before was any suffering upon Friends in these Parts, for Meetings either then, or a considerable time before was any suffering upon Friends in these Parts, for Meetings either then, or a considerable time before was any suffering upon Friends in these Parts, for Meetings either then, or a considerable time before was any suffering upon Friends in the suffering upon Frie

any one Friend that suffered about that time, on the account of Meeting; in this Country. If they so not, it may be concluded they cannot; and that this pretence (of its being then a time of PerHe complains that Nothing will serve me but an Answer in Print. He mistakes, if he and they that themselves, better then any answer he or they could make. If ay [they that fee him on work, had honeity enough to acknowledge their faults, that would serve me as well, and I look on him but as a kety, and others at Wiekham to be the pands that turn him forward or backwilling to appear publickly in it themselves, and therefore have set this Tool to Work, who can In which respect I think it, I confess an Unhappiness to me, to have to do with such an one: For one had better deal with ten wise men, than one that thinks himself so, and is nothing less.

They are angry that, while their abustous and slanderous Papers will not go off, unless they be given away, my just Desences are Printed and sold without Charge to me. This made I. R. and C. H. now say of me, If he did pay for what he dosh out of his our Pocket, I am ready to this makes L. Key now say of me, If he did pay for what he dosh out of his our Pocket, I am ready to think me should not hear so often from him. This is neither Christian nor Manly; but sliply and Cowardly: for since they hear no oftene from me than they essent in second the month, in a least that I wave a school the me hear no oftene from me than they essent it is seen.

hear no oftner from me than they eff unit Truth, Friends and me (what i have written to them being

now fay of me, I' be eath pafer when he does south his sour Pokers, I ame that makes L. Ray for firen from bim. This is neither Chriftian nor Manly; but filly and Cowardly: from from the than they of full Truth, Friends and me (whe is now written to them being and several them, that for they might are please to the several than the control of the property of the p

cale, deferves none.

He cavils also at my Fathers being buried in that part of the ground, where (he says) they did use to Bury Strangers and Vagabounds. Had not he and his imployers, been Strangers to Christianity and Civility, they might have imployed themselves better than tortide for many miles as some of them have will y, they might have imployed themselves better than to ride so many miles as some of them have done sperhaps 20. or more) to see if they could pick up a Stone at my Fathers Grave to throw at me. I consess I am not so well acquainted with the Grave Yard, as to understand the difference of Places in it, or whether some parts of it be more conservated than others: Yet methinks, had he and his Informers, remembred their former Principles they should not have quarrelled with me for that. However, the Place so the Grave was not of my appointing: for, being prevented from being at the Burial, by a Message my Father received in his Sickness, that my Sister lay then sick in London, near unto death, after I had waited upon my Father until he had finished his life, and given direction for his Interment, I hasted up to my Sister at London, as thinking being he be more serviceable to the Living, than to the Dead, and knew not in what purt of the Ground the Grave was made, till at my return from London, I went thither to discharge the Charge of his Sickness and Funeral. This some of these men knew long since, which (had they been men of common Ingenuity) might have prevented, as it may now Answer that othersidle cavil about my not being present when my Father was laid in the Ground.

To conclude, as I neither need nor desire savour, nor expect Justice from men so filled with Energy.

was laid in the Ground.

To conclude, as I neither need nor defire favour, nor expect Justice from men so filled with Envy, and devonted to Mischief: So I am glad that after all the pains they have taken, their running and riding, traversing the Countries, from Wickbam, Reading, and other parts, viewing the place, visiting my Fathers Grave, (above seven years after his death) not in love to him, but hatred to me ting my Fathers Grave, (above seven years after his death) not in love to him, but hatred to me (even J. R. himself, going to the Grave, who is old enough, one would think, to have been wife, and has known that which would have made him better) examining Persons, Sifting matters, which, many cupping and tempting Onestions of the prople of the World. To draw forth if they asking many cunning and tempting Questions of the people of the World, to draw forth if they could, some matter of complaint against me, yea provoking (not to say suborning) some to pretend they had shewed kindness to my Father, that they might thereby either oblige me to reward ich, (for nothing) or upbraide me with ungratitude, if I did not (while I not suspecting such unm .nly baseness among them sat innocently still) they have not been able to pick or raise up any thing, that might answer their Pains, or gratify their envy, but instead of defaming me (which they designed) they have sufficiently defamed themselves, in discovering so ill a mind. To whom yet, for all their evil Will, and evil Acting towards me, I with nothing but Good. And though I cannot fay of some of them (as our Lord faid of others of old) Father forgive them, they have not what they do, being perfewaded that most of them that have a hand in this Work do sin against knowledge, as know ing they do evil: yet, in pity to hem, I can, and do sincerely fay, Father, if their day be not quite ever, give

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